# WEST Search History

DIALOG Searches

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Monday, June 28, 2004

| Hide? | Set Name | Query | Hit Count |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND* | | |
| ☐ | L1 | anthracis.ti,ab,clm. | 453 |
| ☐ | L2 | L1 and passiv$.ti,ab,clm. | 13 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

# WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Monday, June 28, 2004

| Hide? | Set Name | Query | Hit Count |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND* | |
| ☐ | L1 | (hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun$ or hyperimmun$) and (anthrax or anthrac$) | 99 |
| ☐ | L2 | (hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun$ or hyperimmun$) same (anthrax or anthrac$) | 0 |
| ☐ | L3 | (hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun$ or hyperimmun$).ti,ab,clm. and (anthrax or anthrac$) | 9 |
| ☐ | L4 | (hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun$ or hyperimmun$).ti,ab,clm. and (anthrax or anthraces$ or anthracsis$) | 0 |
| ☐ | L5 | (hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun$ or hyperimmun$) and (anthrax or anthraces$ or anthracsis$) | 14 |
| ☐ | L6 | (hyperimmune or hyper-immune or hyper-immun$ or hyperimmun$) and (anthrax or anthraces$ or anthracsis$).clm. | 2 |
| ☐ | L7 | (anthrax or anthraces$ or anthracsis$).clm. | 30 |
| | | *DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND* | |
| ☐ | L8 | antipa or anti-pa or antipa63 or anti-pa63 or antipa$3 or anti-pa$3 | 2762 |
| ☐ | L9 | L8 and anthrax | 36 |
| ☐ | L10 | passive$ near3 transfer$ near3 anthrax | 3 |
| ☐ | L11 | (passive$ near3 transfer$) same anthrax not l10 | 0 |
| ☐ | L12 | (passive$ near3 transfer$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10 | 0 |
| ☐ | L13 | (passive$ near3 hyperimmun$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10 | 0 |
| ☐ | L14 | (passive$ near10 hyperimmun$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10 | 0 |
| ☐ | L15 | (passive$ near10 hyper-immun$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10 | 0 |
| ☐ | L16 | (passive$ near10 immunothera$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10 | 0 |
| ☐ | L17 | (passive$ near10 passiveimmunothera$) same (anthraces or anthracsis) not l10 | 0 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

# Hit List

Your wildcard search against 10000 terms has yielded the results below.
***Your result set for the last L# is incomplete.***
The probable cause is use of unlimited truncation. Revise your search strategy to use limited truncation.

Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

**Search Results** - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20040009182 A1

**Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.**

L10: Entry 1 of 3 File: PGPB Jan 15, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040009182
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040009182 A1

TITLE: Method and compositions using anthrax immune globulin to provide passive immunity against lethal infections from bacillus anthracis

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 15, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

| NAME | CITY | STATE | COUNTRY | RULE-47 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Myers, Robert C. | Perrinton | MI | US | |
| Waytes, Arthur Thomas | Dewitt | MI | US | |

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/184.1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20030118591 A1

L10: Entry 2 of 3 File: PGPB Jun 26, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030118591 A1
TITLE: Passive hyperimmune antibody therapy in the treatment of anthrax

Abstract Paragraph:
A method of treatment of severe anthrax infection particularly inhalation pneumonia or gastrointestinal anthrax antigen by the passive transfer to infected patients of plasma or plasma fractionated derivatives, such as gammaglobulins or antibodies, monclonal or polyclonal, with high titer neutralizing antibodies against Bacillus anthracis or its toxins. The plasma or fractionated plasma derivatives are derived

from previously vaccinated individuals with anthrax vaccine, or any antigen or toxin toxin antigen of Bacillus anthracis, including protective antigen (PA), lethal factor (LF) and/or oedema factor (OF).

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0001] The present invention relates generally to the treatment of severe anthrax with the passive transfer to infected patients of human plasma or plasma fractionated derivatives such as gammaglobulins or antibodies, with neutralizing antibodies against Bacillus anthracis or its toxins. Polyclonal antibodies are derived from plasma collected from individuals vaccinated with anthrax vaccine or antigens from the anthrax bacillus or any of the components or antigens of the toxins produced by the anthrax bacillus.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0008] In animal studies in guinea pigs infected with lethal doses of virulent anthrax spores, the passive transfer of hyperimmune serum from animals vaccinated with anthrax protective antigen vaccine conferred protection from a fatal outcome. The titer of neutralizing antibody to protective antigen in the passively transferred sera correlated with the degree of protection from death (Reuveny, S, et al., Infect. Immune 69(5):2888-93, 2001).

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0012] Briefly, and in general terms, the present invention provides a method of treatment of severe anthrax infection by the passive transfer to infected patients of plasma or plasma fractionated derivatives, such as gammaglobulins or antibodies, monoclonal or polyclonal, with neutralizing antibodies against Bacillus anthracis or its toxins.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0013] The principal objective of this invention is the protection from a fatal outcome in patients with life-threatening anthrax infection by passively transferring to infected patients high titer neutralizing antibodies to anthrax toxin. The plasma or fractionated plasma derivatives, such as gammaglobulins, are derived from individuals previously vaccinated with anthrax vaccine or any of the Bacillus antigens or toxin antigens including protective antigen (PA), lethal factor (LF) or oedema factor (OF).

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0016] The present invention is directed to a method of treatment for severe anthrax infection by the passive transfer to infected patients of plasma or plasma fractionated derivatives, such as gammaglobulins or antibodies, monoclonal or ploYclonal, possessing a high titer of neutralizing antibodies to Bacillus anthracis or any of its toxins.



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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20040009182 A1

L10: Entry 3 of 3 File: DWPI Jan 15, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-090436
DERWENT-WEEK: 200409

TITLE: Transferring passive anthrax immunity to an animal by providing plasma from donors and administering a predetermined quantity of the plasma product to the animal

INVENTOR: MYERS, R C; WAYTES, A T

PRIORITY-DATA: 2002US-369123P (April 1, 2002), 2003US-0402624 (March 28, 2003)

PATENT-FAMILY:

| PUB-NO | PUB-DATE | LANGUAGE | PAGES | MAIN-IPC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20040009182 A1 | January 15, 2004 | | 004 | A61K039/40 |

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 6/00; A61 K 7/00; A61 K 39/00; A61 K 39/38; A61 K 39/40



Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

| Terms | Documents |
|---|---|
| passive$ near3 transfer$ near3 anthrax | 3 |

**Display Format:** - Change Format

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SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2004/Jun W2
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp.
***File 155: Medline has been reloaded. Accession numbers**
have changed. Please see HELP NEWS 154 for details.
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2004/Jun W3
(c) 2004 BIOSIS
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(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/May
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
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(c) 2004 Sport Information Resource Centre
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2001 (c) Action Potential
File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/May W5
(c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Jun
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File 135:NewsRx Weekly Reports 1995-2004/Jun W2
(c) 2004 NewsRx
***File 135: New newsletters are now added. See Help News135 for the**
complete list of newsletters.
File 144:Pascal 1973-2004/Jun W3
(c) 2004 INIST/CNRS
File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2004/Jun W2
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 156:ToxFile 1965-2004/May W5
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation
***File 156: ToxFile now reloaded with 2004 MeSH.**
Enter Help News156 for more information.
File 159:Cancerlit 1975-2002/Oct
(c) format only 2002 Dialog Corporation
***File 159: Cancerlit ceases updating with immediate effect.**
Please see HELP NEWS.
File 162:Global Health 1983-2004/May
(c) 2004 CAB International
File 164:Allied & Complementary Medicine 1984-2004/May
(c) 2004 BLHCIS
File 172:EMBASE Alert 2004/Jun W3
(c) 2004 Elsevier Science B.V.
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(c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
(c) 1999 AAAS
***File 370: This file is closed (no updates). Use File 47 for more current**
information.
File 399:CA SEARCH(R) 1967-2004/UD=14101
(c) 2004 American Chemical Society
***File 399: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer agreement.**
Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, etc. See HELP ALERT.
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2004/Jun W4
(c) 2004 Mass. Med. Soc.
File 467:ExtraMED(tm) 2000/Dec
(c) 2001 Informania Ltd.
***File 467: For information about updating status please see Help News467.**

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er?))
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         286560  IMMUNOTHER?
         381797  PASSIVE?
          21695  HYPERIMMUN?
        3034276  TRANSFER?
         286560  IMMUNOTHER?
          20191  PASSIVE?(5N)((HYPERIMMUN? OR TRANSFER?) OR IMMUNOTHER?)
      S1     76  ANTHRAX?/TI AND (IMMUNOTHER? OR (PASSIVE? (5N)
                 (HYPERIMMUN? OR TRANSFER? OR IMMUNOTHER?)))
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      S2     50  S1/2001:2004
?s s1 not s2
             76  S1
             50  S2
      S3     26  S1 NOT S2
?rd
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11622384 PMID: 11796581

**Efficiency of protection of guinea pigs against infection with Bacillus anthracis spores by passive immunization.**

Kobiler David; Gozes Yehoshua; Rosenberg Hagai; Marcus Dino; Reuveny Shaul; Altboum Zeev

Department of Infectious Diseases, Israel Institute for Biological Research, Ness-Ziona 74100, Israel.

Infection and immunity (United States) Feb 2002, 70 (2) p544-60, ISSN 0019-9567 Journal Code: 0246127

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The efficacy of passive immunization as a postexposure prophylactic measure for treatment of guinea pigs intranasally infected with Bacillus anthracis spores was evaluated. Antisera directed either against the lethal toxin components (PA or LF) or against a toxinogenic strain (Sterne) were used for this evaluation. All antisera exhibited high enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay titers against the corresponding antigens, high titers of neutralization of cytotoxicity activity in an in vitro mouse macrophages cell line (J774A.1), as well as in vivo neutralization of toxicity when administered either directly to Fisher rats prior to challenge with the lethal toxin or after incubation with the lethal toxin. In these tests, anti-LF antiserum exhibited the highest neutralization efficiency, followed by anti-Sterne and anti-PA. The time dependence and **antibody** dose necessary for conferring postexposure protection by the various **antibodies** of guinea pigs infected with 25 50% lethal doses of Vollum spores was examined. Rabbit anti-PA serum was found to be the most effective. Intraperitoneal injections of anti-PA serum given 24 h postinfection protected 90% of the infected animals, whereas anti-Sterne and anti-LF were less effective. These results further emphasizes the importance of anti-PA **antibodies** in conferring protection against B. anthracis infection and demonstrated the ability of such **antibodies** to be effectively applied as an efficient postexposure treatment against anthrax disease.

Tags: Female; Male

Descriptors: Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; *Anthrax Vaccines --therapeutic use--TU; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial--therapeutic use--TU; *Antigens, Bacterial--immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; *Immunization, Passive; Animals; **Anthrax Vaccines** --immunology--IM; Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; Cell Line; Guinea Pigs; Immunization, Passive--methods--MT; Macrophages--cytology--CY; Mice; Rabbits; Rats; Rats, Inbred F344; Spores, Bacterial

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 20020117

Record Date Completed: 20020221

11624809 PMID: 11799216

**Anthrax vaccine begins a new round of tests.**

Marshall Eliot

Science (United States) Jan 18 2002, 295 (5554) p427-9, ISSN 1095-9203 Journal Code: 0404511

Document type: News

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: *Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; *Anthrax Vaccines; Animals; Anthrax Vaccines--administration and dosage--AD; Anthrax Vaccines --adverse effects--AE; **Anthrax Vaccines** --immunology--IM; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--blood--BL; Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S.); Clinical Trials; Immunization Schedule; Macaca; Military Personnel; United States

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial)

Record Date Created: 20020118

Record Date Completed: 20020208

12008043 PMID: 12224523

**Anthrax vaccines.**

Friedlander A M; Welkos S L; Ivins B E

U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, 1425 Porter Street, Frederick, MD 21702, USA. friedlander@amedd.army.mil

Current topics in microbiology and immunology (Germany) 2002, 271 p33-60, ISSN 0070-217X Journal Code: 0110513

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The only impetus for the development of new anthrax vaccines is to protect humans against the intentional use of Bacillus anthracis as a bioterrorist or warfare agent. Live attenuated vaccines against anthrax in domesticated animals were among the very first vaccines developed. This was followed by the development of nonliving component vaccines leading to the eventual licensure of protein-based vaccines for human use in the 1970s. This chapter will review the recent advances in developing protein, live attenuated, and genetic vaccines against anthrax. (101 Refs.)

Tags: Human

Descriptors: *Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; *Anthrax Vaccines; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; Adjuvants, Immunologic; Animals; Anthrax Vaccines--genetics--GE; **Anthrax Vaccines** --immunology--IM; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--biosynthesis--BI; Bacterial Toxins--genetics--GE; Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; Mutation; Vaccination; Vaccines, Attenuated; Vaccines, DNA--immunology--IM; Vaccines, Subunit--immunology --IM; Vaccines, Synthetic--immunology--IM

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Adjuvants, Immunologic); 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Vaccines, Attenuated) ; 0 (Vaccines, DNA); 0 (Vaccines, Subunit); 0 (Vaccines, Synthetic); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 20020912

Record Date Completed: 20021210

12502146 PMID: 12960361

**A dually active anthrax vaccine that confers protection against both bacilli and toxins.**

Rhie Gi-Eun; Roehrl Michael H; Mourez Michael; Collier R John; Mekalanos John J; Wang Julia Y

Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (United States) Sep 16 2003, 100 (19) p10925-30, ISSN 0027-8424 Journal Code: 7505876

Contract/Grant No.: R21 AI053369; AI; NIAID

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Systemic anthrax is caused by unimpeded bacillar replication and toxin secretion. We developed a dually active anthrax vaccine (DAAV) that confers simultaneous protection against both bacilli and toxins. DAAV was constructed by conjugating capsular poly-gamma-d-glutamic acid (PGA) to protective antigen (PA), converting the weakly immunogenic PGA to a potent immunogen, and synergistically enhancing the humoral response to PA. PGA-specific **antibodies** bound to encapsulated bacilli and promoted the killing of bacilli by complement. PA-specific **antibodies** neutralized toxin activity and protected immunized mice against lethal challenge with anthrax toxin. Thus, DAAV combines both antibacterial and antitoxic components in a single vaccine against anthrax. DAAV introduces a vaccine design that may be widely applicable against infectious diseases and provides additional tools in medicine and biodefense.

Tags: Female; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: **Anthrax Vaccines** --immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis --immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; Animals; **Antibodies**, Bacterial--immunology--IM; Complement--immunology--IM; Mice; Mice, Inbred BALB C; Microscopy, Immunoelectron

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (anthrax toxin); 9007-36-7 (Complement)

Record Date Created: 20030917

Record Date Completed: 20031029

Date of Electronic Publication: 20030905

02448176 PMID: 5654615

**Polypeptides with known repeating sequences of amino acids. Comparison of several methods used for the synthesis of poly-gamma-D- and L-glutamylglycine and investigation of its serological reaction with antianthrax immune serum.**

Kovacs J; Schmit G N; Ghatak U R

Biopolymers (UNITED STATES) Jun 1968, 6 (6) p817-36, ISSN 0006-3525 Journal Code: 0372525

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Descriptors: *Peptides--chemical synthesis--CS; Amino Acid Sequence; Animals; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; **Antibodies** ; Chemistry; Methods; Rabbits; Stereoisomerism

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Peptides)

Record Date Created: 19680801

Record Date Completed: 19680801

02644279 PMID: 4888438

**[Indirect hemagglutination inhibition test as a method of titrating immune sera. 1. Method of setting up the reaction for titrating hyperimmune anthrax sera as an example]**

Reaktsiia tormozheniia nepriamoi gemaggliutinatsii kak metod titrovaniia immunnykh syvorotok. 1. Metodika postanovki reaktsii na primere titrovaniia giperimmunnykh sibireiazvennykh syvorotok.

Konikova R E; Noskov F S; Siagaev A O

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Oct 1966, 43 (10) p45-8, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: 0415217

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; *Hemagglutination Inhibition Tests; *Immune Sera--analysis--AN; Animals; Fluorescent **Antibody** Technique; Horses; Rabbits

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Immune Sera)

Record Date Created: 19690529

Record Date Completed: 19690529

3425476 PMID: 5071614

**[Method of evaluating anti-anthrax immunity according to the preventive properties of the sera]**

Metod otsenki protivosibireiazvennogo immuniteta po preventivnym svoistvam syvorotki.

Burgasov P N; Rozhkov G I

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Jun 1972, 49 (6) p124-34, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: 0415217

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; * **Antibodies** --analysis --AN; *Bacterial Vaccines; *Vaccination; Animals; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM ; Methods; Mice; Rabbits

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines)

Record Date Created: 19721116

Record Date Completed: 19721116

08683381 PMID: 2145719

**[Postinfection and postvaccinal antianthrax immunity in human subjects]**

Postinfektsionnyi i postvaktsinal'nyi protivosibireiazvennyi immunitet u liudei.

Abalakin V A; Dzhabirov Sh S; Kalita V A; Kuttugulov V K; Amireev S A; Knop A G; Cherkasskii B L

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Jun 1990, (6) p71-6, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: 0415217

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

**Antibodies** to Bacillus anthracis protective antigen (PA) and to the lethal factor (LF) of B. anthracis exotoxin in the blood sera of anthrax patients and of subjects with a history of the disease, as well as of persons immunized with STI live vaccine, were studied by the heterogeneous enzyme immunoassay. In 1-6 years after convalescence the levels of anti-PA and anti-LF **antibodies** (at 75% and 96% detection rates respectively) were higher than on weeks 1-4 from the onset of the disease. In persons having had anthrax **antibodies** belonged mainly to **IgG** , and the anti-LF **antibody** level was higher than the anti-PA **antibody** level. In persons immunized with STI vaccine the detection rate of **antibodies** somewhat increased in 2-7 months after immunization, reaching, on the average, 72%, the **antibody** levels after primary immunization and regular annual booster immunization being similar. In 1-2 years after primary (booster) immunization the isolation rate of **antibodies** decreases to 21%. Specific features of postinfectious and postvaccinal immunity to anthrax and problems of retrospective diagnosis of this disease are discussed.

Tags: Comparative Study; Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology --IM; *Bacterial Vaccines--immunology--IM; Adult; Agricultural Workers' Diseases--diagnosis--DI; Agricultural Workers' Diseases--immunology--IM; Agricultural Workers' Diseases--prevention and control--PC; Anthrax --diagnosis--DI; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--blood--BL; Immunization; Immunization, Secondary; Kazakhstan; Middle Aged; Recurrence; Retrospective Studies; Time Factors

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines)

Record Date Created: 19901106

Record Date Completed: 19901106

08941041 PMID: 2129149

**[The assessment of antitoxic anti-anthrax immunity]**

Otsenka antitoksicheskogo protivosibireiazvennogo immuniteta.

Abalakin V A; Buravtseva N P; Neliapin N M

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Dec 1990, (12) p78-82, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: 0415217

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

In experiments on guinea pigs immunized with avirulent noncapsular strains STI, Sterne (34F2) and the avirulent mutant of Bacillus anthracis strain 228/8 the relationship between the titers of serum **antibodies** to the preparations of purified protective antigens (PA) and purified lethal factor (LF) of B. anthracis toxin and the level of the antitoxic activity (ATA) of blood sera, as well as acquired resistance, was analyzed. The ATA of sera was evaluated in the primary culture of peritoneal macrophages affected by the mixture of PA and LF. The level of relationship (r) between individual ATA values and the titers of **antibodies** to PA and LF was shown to vary over a wide range, depending on the group of the animals and did not exceed, on the average, 0.19-0.37. At the same time the mean values of these characteristics, followed in their dynamics depending on the immunogenic properties of vaccine strains or the time elapsed after vaccination, were highly correlated (r = 0.76-0.87). The possibility of using these characteristics for the evaluation of acquired resistance are discussed.

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial --immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; Animals; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--blood--BL; **Antibody** Formation--immunology--IM; Bacillus anthracis--pathogenicity--PY; Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; Guinea Pigs ; Immunization; Mice; Mice, Inbred CBA; Mutation; Time Factors; Virulence

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 19910726

Record Date Completed: 19910726

11644110 PMID: 11821846

Antibodies **for defense against biological attack.**

Casadevall Arturo

Division of Infectious Diseases, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1300 Morris Park Ave., Bronx, New York 10461, USA. casadeva@aecom.yu.edu

Nature biotechnology (United States) Feb 2002, 20 (2) p114, ISSN 1087-0156 Journal Code: 9604648

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: *Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; *Bioterrorism --prevention and control--PC; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; Anthrax Vaccines --immunology--IM; **Antibodies** , Monoclonal--metabolism--ME; Immunization, Passive; **Immunoglobulin** G--metabolism--ME

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0 (Immunoglobulin G)

Record Date Created: 20020131

Record Date Completed: 20020506

11851515 PMID: 12042864

**Protection against anthrax toxin by recombinant** antibody **fragments correlates with antigen affinity.**

Maynard Jennifer A; Maassen Catharina B M; Leppla Stephen H; Brasky Kathleen; Patterson Jean L; Iverson Brent L; Georgiou George

Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712, USA.

Nature biotechnology (United States) Jun 2002, 20 (6) p597-601, ISSN 1087-0156 Journal Code: 9604648

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The tripartite toxin produced by Bacillus anthracis is the key determinant in the etiology of anthrax. We have engineered a panel of toxin-neutralizing **antibodies** , including single-chain variable fragments (scFvs) and scFvs fused to a human constant kappa domain (scAbs), that bind to the protective antigen subunit of the toxin with equilibrium dissociation constants (K(d)) between 63 nM and 0.25 nM. The entire **antibody** panel showed high serum, thermal, and denaturant stability. In vitro, post-challenge protection of macrophages from the action of the holotoxin correlated with the K(d) of the scFv variants. Strong correlations among **antibody** construct affinity, serum half-life, and protection were also observed in a rat model of toxin challenge. High-affinity toxin-neutralizing **antibodies** may be of therapeutic value for alleviating the symptoms of anthrax toxin in infected individuals and for medium-term prophylaxis to infection.

Tags: Comparative Study; Human; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.

Descriptors: **Antibodies** , Bacterial--biosynthesis--BI; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial--genetics--GE; * **Antibodies** , Monoclonal --administration and dosage--AD; * **Antibodies** , Monoclonal--genetics--GE; * **Antibody** Affinity --immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; *Recombinant Proteins --biosynthesis--BI; Amino Acid Sequence; Animals; Anthrax--drug therapy--DT ; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--immunology--IM; Antigens, Bacterial--drug effects--DE; Antigens, Bacterial--genetics--GE; Antigens, Bacterial--immunology--IM; Bacillus anthracis--drug effects--DE; Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; Binding, Competitive--genetics--GE; Binding, Competitive--immunology--IM; Gene Expression Regulation; **Immunoglobulin** Fragments--genetics--GE; **Immunoglobulin** Fragments --immunology--IM; **Immunoglobulin** Fragments--therapeutic use--TU; **Immunoglobulins** , kappa-Chain--genetics--GE; **Immunoglobulins** , kappa-Chain--immunology--IM; Mice; Molecular Sequence Data; Protein Binding --genetics--GE; Protein Binding--immunology--IM; Protein Engineering; Rats ; Rats, Inbred F344; Recombinant Proteins--administration and dosage--AD; Recombinant Proteins--genetics--GE

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Immunoglobulin Fragments); 0 (Immunoglobulins, kappa-Chain); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 0 (anthrax toxin); 0 (immunoglobulin Fv)

Record Date Created: 20020603

Record Date Completed: 20030103

13082712 PMID: 8718584

**Protective immunity induced by Bacillus anthracis toxin mutant strains.**

Pezard C; Sirard J C; Mock M

Laboratoire de Genetique Moleculaire des Toxines Institut Pasteur, Paris, France.

Advances in experimental medicine and biology (UNITED STATES) 1996, 397 p69-72, ISSN 0065-2598 Journal Code: 0121103

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

(13 Refs.)

Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; *Anthrax--prevention and control --PC; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology --IM; *Bacterial Vaccines; Animals; Anthrax--veterinary--VE; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--biosynthesis--BI; **Antibody** Formation; Bacillus anthracis --genetics--GE; Mice

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines)

Record Date Created: 19970123

Record Date Completed: 19970123

13091748 PMID: 8717399

**Development of novel vaccines against anthrax in man.**

Stepanov A V; Marinin L I; Pomerantsev A P; Staritsin N A
State Research Institute of Applied Microbiology, Obolensk, Russia.

Journal of biotechnology (NETHERLANDS) Jan 26 1996, 44 (1-3) p155-60
, ISSN 0168-1656 Journal Code: 8411927
Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: BIOTECHNOLOGY

It has been shown that antianthrax immunity induced by the novel vaccine proposed has not only antitoxic, but also antispore character. The whole complex of antigens, namely surface spore antigens, surface antigens of cell wall and toxin components is required for the induction of strong and stable immunity against anthrax. The STI-1 vaccine strain with introduced resistance to several antibiotics seems to be promising for prophylaxis and treatment of anthrax in case of emergency, especially if antibiotic pretreatment could be expected. The technology for submerged cultivation of Bacillus anthracis vaccine strain and for the development of an anthrax vaccine to be used in human medicine is proposed on the basis of the conception of the immunogenesis. (15 Refs.)

Tags: Human
Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; *Bacterial Vaccines; Animals; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; Anthrax--veterinary--VE; Anti-Bacterial Agents--therapeutic use--TU; Anti-Bacterial Agents --toxicity--TO; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--biosynthesis--BI; **Antibody** Formation; Bacillus anthracis--drug effects--DE; Bacillus anthracis --immunology--IM; Cattle; Cattle Diseases; Doxycycline--therapeutic use--TU ; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Gamma-Globulins--administration and dosage --AD; Gamma-Globulins--immunology--IM; Hamsters; Immunization; Pilot Projects; Rabbits
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anti-Bacterial Agents); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial) ; 0 (Bacterial Vaccines); 0 (Gamma-Globulins); 564-25-0 (Doxycycline)
Record Date Created: 19961016
Record Date Completed: 19961016

13567319 PMID: 9289272

**[Molecular mechanisms underlying bacillus anthracis infection at early stages and search for novel vaccines]**

Molekuliarnye mekhanizmy nachal'nykh etapov sibireiazvennoi infektsii i poisk novykh vaktsin.

Stepanov A V; Marinin L I; Staritsyn N A; Noskov A N; Borovkova L V; Kravchenko T B

State Scientific Center of Applied Microbiology, Obolensk.

Vestnik Rossiiskoi akademii meditsinskikh nauk / Rossiiskaia akademiia meditsinskikh nauk (RUSSIA) 1997, (6) p16-20, ISSN 0869-6047
Journal Code: 9215641

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: RUSSIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The developmental mechanisms of anthrax immunity were studied. Immunization was found to generally generate specific **antibodies** and lysozyme. Collectively, all the factors are responsible for suppressing the development of spores in the body. This proves the fact that the immunity is directed not only towards the exotoxin of B. anthracis, but it affects mainly the formation of vegetative cells. On entering the immuned body, vegetative cells may cause B. anthracis infection because antitoxic **antibodies** have no effect on encapsulated cells. The findings indicate that any anti-anthrax vaccine strain must show a complete immunological response in the body, as well as constitute immunity to all pathogenetic factors of B anthracis.

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology --IM; *Bacterial Vaccines--therapeutic use--TU; *Vaccination--methods--MT; Animals; Anthrax--microbiology--MI; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--immunology--IM; Bacillus anthracis--isolation and purification--IP; Bacillus anthracis--pathogenicity--PY; Bacterial Toxins --immunology--IM; Bacterial Vaccines--immunology--IM; Chinchilla; Disease Models, Animal; Hamsters; Mice; Rabbits; Vaccination--trends--TD; Virulence --drug effects--DE

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 19970908

16302063 PMID: 15051894

**mAbs to Bacillus anthracis capsular antigen for immunoprotection in anthrax and detection of antigenemia.**

Kozel Thomas R; Murphy William J; Brandt Suzanne; Blazar Bruce R; Lovchik Julie A; Thorkildson Peter; Percival Ann; Lyons C Rick

Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Nevada School of Medicine, Reno, NV 89557, USA. trkozel@med.unr.edu

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (United States) Apr 6 2004, 101 (14) p5042-7, ISSN 0027-8424

Journal Code: 7505876

Contract/Grant No.: AI-14209; AI; NIAID; CA-72669; CA; NCI; CA-99572; CA; NCI

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Bacillus anthracis is surrounded by an antiphagocytic polypeptide capsule composed of poly gamma-D-glutamic acid (gammaDPGA). gammaDPGA has been identified recently as a potential target for vaccine development. Studies of the role of gammaDPGA in disease have been hampered by the poor Ab response to this antigen and the lack of immunochemical reagents. As a consequence, neither the extent of gammaDPGA production during anthrax nor the protective activity of gammaDPGA Abs in inhalation anthrax are known. Here we report production of **IgG** Abs to gammaDPGA in mice following an immunization regimen using gammaDPGA in combination with agonist mAbs to CD40. mAbs were produced that are specific for gammaDPGA. Passive immunization with gammaDPGA mAbs protected >90% of mice in a pulmonary model of anthrax that was lethal in control mice ($P < 0.0001$). Use of gammaDPGA mAb in an antigen detection immunoassay found that the appearance of gammaDPGA in serum coincided with the emergence of bacteremia. These studies identify CD40 stimulation as a means for production of Ab and generation of mAbs against a weakly immunogenic antigen and demonstrate that the capsule is an effective target for immunoprotection and for antigen detection in the diagnosis of anthrax.

Tags: Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: Anthrax--diagnosis--DI; * **Antibodies** , Monoclonal --immunology--IM; *Antigens, Bacterial--blood--BL; *Bacillus anthracis --immunology--IM; Animals; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; Antigens, Bacterial--immunology--IM; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Mice

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial)

Record Date Created: 20040407

Record Date Completed: 20040610

Date of Electronic Publication: 20040329

00807019 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 89A0018627 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
**Test of** anthrax **immune serum power with an inbred mouse line and related experiments.**
KUBOMICHI MORIO (1); SHIBAYA MASAHARU (2); WATANABE TADAO (2)
(1) National Inst. of Animal Health; (2) Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture
Chikusan no Kenkyu(Animal Husbandry), 1988, VOL.42,NO.11, PAGE.1330-1332, FIG.1, TBL.5, REF.10
JOURNAL NUMBER: G0644AAW ISSN NO: 0009-3874 CODEN: CKNKA
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 619:615.1/.4:636
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: Experiments using a C3H/He mouse line resistant to Bacillus anthracis were conducted to determine whether passive immunization is possible with anthrax immune serum and it was found to be so. Further, a protection test with this passive immunization indicated that a test for the power of anthrax immune serum products could possibly be conducted on the mouse line mentioned above. Full development of the protective capacity against the 34F2 strain of B. anthracis in the mice required 120 hours, and certain immunosuppressants were found to stimulate sensitivity to the bacillus.
DESCRIPTORS: mouse(animal); Bacillus anthracis; antiserum; antibody-dependent immunity; prevention; infection; immunosuppressant; carrageenan; bacterial infection(disease); animal disease; immunity; amine; nitrogen heterocyclic compound; oxygen heterocyclic compound; organochlorine compound; phosphoric acid derivative; amide acid; inorganic acid ester; phosphorus heterocyclic compound; antineoplastic alkylating agent; steroid; steroid hormone; glucocorticoid; enone; alicyclic alcohol; alicyclic ketone
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: Myomorpha; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; animal; Bacillus; Bacillaceae; endospore-forming rods and cocci; bacterium; microorganism; antibody; **immunotherapeutic** drug; drug; immunological reaction; reaction; preclusion(protection); anhydro sugar; carbohydrate ; galactoside; glycoside; plant mucilage; polysaccharide; pyranoside; infectious disease; disease; heterocyclic compound; organohalogene compound; phosphorus oxyacid derivative; phosphorus compound; nitrogen group element compound; amide; nitrogen compound; ester; antitumor drug ; hormone; ACH; adrenal hormone; olefin compound; unsaturated ketone; ketone; carbonyl compound; alcohol; hydroxy compound; alicyclic compound
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): FE01050B

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File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2004/Jun W2
       (c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp.
*File 155: Medline has been reloaded. Accession numbers
have changed. Please see HELP NEWS 154 for details.

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         270797  TRANSFER?
           2854  PASSIV?(3N)TRANSFER?
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        2367690  THERAP?
           3637  IMMUNE(2N)THERAP?
          33784  IMMUNOTHERAP?
              0  PASSIVEIMMUN?
            122  IMMUNOTRANS?
              0  IMMUNETRANS?
           1838  IVIG?
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S3        140   'ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S4         37   'ANTHRAX VACCINES --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S5       2558   ANTHRAX?
S6       1366   'GAMMAGLOBUIN' OR 'GAMMAGLOBUL' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIINIHOITO' -
            OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIM' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIN'
S7      79209   'IGG'
S8     118366   R1-R2
S9       1835   'IVIG' OR 'IVIGG' OR 'IVIGS'
S10         1   'IVIGMEDIATED'
S11       154   'IGIV' OR 'IGIVHD' OR 'IGIVS'
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S14        55   S3 AND S12
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              17  S18
               7  S19
     S20      10  S18 NOT S19
?t s20/9/all
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14480384 PMID: 10475977

**Human immune responses to the UK human anthrax vaccine.**

Baillie L W; Fowler K; Turnbull P C

DERA Chemical and Biological Defence Sector, Porton Down, Salisbury, Wilts, UK.

Journal of applied microbiology (ENGLAND) Aug 1999, 87 (2) p306-8, ISSN 1364-5072 Journal Code: 9706280

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The **IgG** anti-protective antigen subclass **antibody** response of individuals who had been infected with anthrax was compared with that of healthy individuals immunized with the UK licensed anthrax vaccine. The predominant subclass in both groups was IgG1. In addition, IgG3 was seen in convalescent serum while vaccinees produced IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4 subclass. The significance of these results is discussed. Further work is required to determine the role of **antibodies** in mediating protective immunity in man.

Tags: Comparative Study; Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial --immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; *Immunity; *Vaccines ; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; Antigens, Bacterial; Great Britain; **Immunoglobulin** G--immunology--IM; Vaccination

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Immunoglobulin G); 0 (Vaccines)

Record Date Created: 19991104

Record Date Completed: 19991104

07085661 PMID: 3083296

**Treatment of** anthrax **in man: history and current concepts.**

Knudson G B

Military medicine (UNITED STATES) Feb 1986, 151 (2) p71-7, ISSN 0026-4075 Journal Code: 2984771R

Document type: Journal Article; Review

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

(75 Refs.)

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --drug therapy--DT; *Anti-Bacterial Agents --therapeutic use--TU; **Anthrax** --prevention and control--PC; **Anthrax** --**therapy** --TH; **Immune** Sera--immunology--IM; **Immunotherapy** ; Intestinal Diseases--drug therapy--DT; Meningitis--drug therapy--DT; Skin Diseases --drug therapy--DT; Skin Diseases--microbiology--MI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anti-Bacterial Agents); 0 (Immune Sera)

Record Date Created: 19860428

Record Date Completed: 19860428

03403389 PMID: 5050679

**Serotherapy of** anthrax ]

Sieroterapia del carbonchio.

Fabiani F

Giornale di malattie infettive e parassitarie (ITALY) Mar 1972, 24 (3) p154-8, ISSN 0017-0321 Journal Code: 0421044

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ITALIAN

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --therapy--TH; *Immunization, Passive; **Immunotherapy** ; Methods

Record Date Created: 19721002

Record Date Completed: 19721002

02316909 PMID: 6046920
Anthrax **vaccine for man.**
Drug and therapeutics bulletin (ENGLAND) Jul 21 1967, 5 (15) p60,
ISSN 0012-6543 Journal Code: 0112037
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Tags: Human
Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; * **Immunotherapy**
Record Date Created: 19671119
Record Date Completed: 19671119
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00807019 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 89A0018627 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
**Test of** anthrax **immune serum power with an inbred mouse line and related experiments.**
KUBOMICHI MORIO (1); SHIBAYA MASAHARU (2); WATANABE TADAO (2)
(1) National Inst. of Animal Health; (2) Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture
Chikusan no Kenkyu(Animal Husbandry), 1988, VOL.42,NO.11, PAGE.1330-1332, FIG.1, TBL.5, REF.10
JOURNAL NUMBER: G0644AAW ISSN NO: 0009-3874 CODEN: CKNKA
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 619:615.1/.4:636
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: Experiments using a C3H/He mouse line resistant to Bacillus anthracis were conducted to determine whether passive immunization is possible with anthrax immune serum and it was found to be so. Further, a protection test with this passive immunization indicated that a test for the power of anthrax immune serum products could possibly be conducted on the mouse line mentioned above. Full development of the protective capacity against the 34F2 strain of B. anthracis in the mice required 120 hours, and certain immunosuppressants were found to stimulate sensitivity to the bacillus.
DESCRIPTORS: mouse(animal); Bacillus anthracis; antiserum; antibody-dependent immunity; prevention; infection; immunosuppressant; carrageenan; bacterial infection(disease); animal disease; immunity; amine; nitrogen heterocyclic compound; oxygen heterocyclic compound; organochlorine compound; phosphoric acid derivative; amide acid; inorganic acid ester; phosphorus heterocyclic compound; antineoplastic alkylating agent; steroid; steroid hormone; glucocorticoid; enone; alicyclic alcohol; alicyclic ketone
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: Myomorpha; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; animal; Bacillus; Bacillaceae; endospore-forming rods and cocci; bacterium; microorganism; antibody; **immunotherapeutic** drug; drug; immunological reaction; reaction; preclusion(protection); anhydro sugar; carbohydrate ; galactoside; glycoside; plant mucilage; polysaccharide; pyranoside; infectious disease; disease; heterocyclic compound; organohalogene compound; phosphorus oxyacid derivative; phosphorus compound; nitrogen group element compound; amide; nitrogen compound; ester; antitumor drug ; hormone; ACH; adrenal hormone; olefin compound; unsaturated ketone; ketone; carbonyl compound; alcohol; hydroxy compound; alicyclic compound
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): FE01050B

10970891 PASCAL No.: 93-0480357

**Postexposure prophylaxis against experimental inhalation** anthrax

FRIEDLANDER A M; WELKOS S L; PITT M L M; EZZELL J W; WORSHAM P L; ROSE K J; IVINS B E; LOWE J R; HOWE G B; MIKESELL P; LAWRENCE W B

US army medical res. inst. infectious diseases, Frederick MD 21702-5011, USA

Journal: The Journal of infectious diseases, 1993, 167 (5) 1239-1243

ISSN: 0022-1899 CODEN: JIDIAQ Availability: INIST-2052; 354000033655750430

No. of Refs.: 15 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: USA

Language: English

Inhalation anthrax is a rare disease that is almost invariably fatal. This study determined whether a prolonged course of postexposure antibiotics with or without vaccination would protect monkeys exposed to a lethal aerosol dose of Bacillus anthracis when the antibiotic was discontinued. Beginning 1 day after exposure, groups of 10 animals were given penicillin, ciprofloxacin, doxycycline, doxycycline plus vaccination, vaccination alone, or saline. Antibiotics were administered for 30 days and then discontinued. Vaccine was given on days 1 and 15. Two animals died of causes other than anthrax and were not included in the statistical analysis

English Descriptors: Anthrax; Bacillus anthracis; Experimental disease; Therapeutic protocol; Antibacterial agent; Penicillin derivatives; Combined treatment; **Immunotherapy** ; Prognosis; Treatment; Prevention; Antibiotic; Chemotherapy

Broad Descriptors: Bacteriosis; Infection; Bacillaceae; Bacillales; Bacteria; Inhalation; Monkey; Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Animal; Vaccination; Bacteriose; Infection; Bacillaceae; Bacillales; Bacterie; Inhalation; Singe; Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Animal; Vaccination; Bacteriosis; Infeccion; Bacillaceae; Bacillales; Bacteria; Inhalacion; Mono; Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Animal; Vacunacion

French Descriptors: Ciprofloxacine; Doxycycline; Charbon bacteridien; Bacillus anthracis; Pathologie experimentale; Protocole therapeutique; Antibacterien; Penicilline derive; Traitement associe; **Immunotherapie** ; Pronostic; Traitement; Prevention; Antibiotique; Chimiotherapie

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0271] 10. Welkos, S., Little, S., Friedlander, A., Fritz, D. & Fellows, P. The role of antibodies to Bacillus anthracis and anthrax toxin components in inhibiting the early stages of infection by anthrax spores. Microbiology 147, 1677-85. (2001).

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0272] 11. Fowler, K., McBride, B. W., Turnbull, P. C. & Baillie, L. W. Immune correlates of protection against anthrax. J Appl Microbiol 87, 305. (1999).

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0289] 28. Gaur, R., Gupta, P. K., Banerjea, A. C. & Singh, Y. Effect of nasal immunization with protective antigen of Bacillus anthracis on protective immune response against anthrax toxin. Vaccine 20, 2836-9. (2002).

03002770 PMID: 5529577

**Determination of the protective effect of anthrax antisera by a mouse protection test and relationship to the** antibody **level the protective antigen.**

Vancurik J; Kliment V

Journal of hygiene, epidemiology, microbiology, and immunology ( CZECHOSLOVAKIA) 1970, 14 (3) p274-84, ISSN 0022-1732 Journal Code: 2985116R

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; * **Antibodies** --analysis--AN; *Immune Sera; *Immunity, Active; *Mice--immunology--IM; Animals; Anthrax --mortality--MO; Antigens; Hemagglutination Inhibition Tests; Injections, Subcutaneous; Methods; Rabbits; Statistics

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Antigens); 0 (Immune Sera)

Record Date Created: 19710108

Record Date Completed: 19710108

07906057 PMID: 3139974

Antibodies **to anthrax toxin in humans and guinea pigs and their relevance to protective immunity.**

Turnbull P C; Leppla S H; Broster M G; Quinn C P; Melling J

Anthrax Reference Laboratory, Public Health Laboratory Service Centre, Salisbury, Wiltshire, UK.

Medical microbiology and immunology (GERMANY, WEST) 1988, 177 (5) p293-303, ISSN 0300-8584 Journal Code: 0314524

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A forerunning study on the relationship between **antibodies** to the protective antigen (PA) and lethal factor (LF) components of anthrax toxin and protective immunity has been expanded and extended to include the third toxin component, the edema factor (EF). It was found that protection against the "vaccine resistant" Ames strain was possible in the absence of detectable anti-LF and anti-EF **antibodies** . Evidence is given that PA may be the essential anthrax-derived antigen for protection, but that equally essential is that it be presented to the host's immune system in such a manner as to provide stimulation of more than just production of **antibody** to PA. Titers to the three components in sera of individuals with histories of clinically diagnosed anthrax as well as from human vaccinees are included in the report.

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial --biosynthesis--BI; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins --immunology--IM; *Immunity, Natural; Animals; **Antibodies** , Bacterial --analysis--AN; Bacterial Toxins--administration and dosage--AD; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Guinea Pigs; Immunization Schedule

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 19881121

Record Date Completed: 19881121

07104643 PMID: 3084381

**Development of** antibodies **to protective antigen and lethal factor components of anthrax toxin in humans and guinea pigs and their relevance to protective immunity.**

Turnbull P C; Broster M G; Carman J A; Manchee R J; Melling J

Infection and immunity (UNITED STATES) May 1986, 52 (2) p356-63, ISSN 0019-9567 Journal Code: 0246127

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A competitive inhibition enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was developed to detect **antibodies** in serum to the protective antigen (PA) and lethal factor (LF) components of anthrax toxin. Current human vaccination schedules with an acellular vaccine induce predictable and lasting **antibody** titers to PA and, when present in the vaccine, to LF. Live spore vaccine administered to guinea pigs in a single dose conferred significantly better protection than the human vaccines (P less than 0.001), although they elicited significantly lower (P less than 0.0005) anti-PA and anti-LF titers at time of challenge with virulent Bacillus anthracis. Substantial anti-PA and anti-LF titers may not, therefore, indicate solid protective immunity against anthrax infection. The ELISA system was also shown to be capable of detecting anti-PA and anti-LF **antibodies** in the sera of individuals with histories of clinical anthrax. The advantage of ELISA over the Ouchterlony gel diffusion test and indirect microhemagglutination assay are demonstrated. There was a highly significant degree of correlation between ELISA and the indirect microhemagglutination assay (P less than 0.0005); but ELISA was markedly superior in terms of reproducibility, reliability, specificity, and simplicity in performance and stability of the bound antigen.

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Antibodies** , Bacterial--immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis --immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; Animals; **Anthrax** --immunology--IM; Antigens, Bacterial--immunology--IM; Bacterial Vaccines --immunology--IM; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay--methods--MT; Guinea Pigs; Immunodiffusion

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 19860528

Record Date Completed: 19860528

00988292 PASCAL No.: 76-0110645

**EN RUSSE.**

**(ETUDE DE LA POSSIBILITE DE L'EMPLOI DE LA PENICILLINE ET DE LA GLOBULINE SPECIFIQUE POUR LE TRAITEMENT DU PROCESSUS INFECTIEUX DE L'** ANTHRAX **DANS L'ORGANISME IRRADIE)**

STREL'NIKOV V A; MAL'TSEV V N

Journal: ANTIBIOTIKI, 1975, 20 (10) 922-924
Availability: CNRS-8865
No. of Refs.: 6 REF.
Document Type: P (SERIAL ); DU (DUPLICATION) ; A (ANALYTIC)
Country of Publication: UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Language: RUSSIAN Summary Language: ENGLISH

DANS DES ESSAIS SUR 160 COBAYES ET 400 SOURIS BLANCHES, IRRADIES A DES DOSES SUBLETHALES DE RAYONS GAMMA DE SUP 60 CO, ON A ETUDIE L'EFFICACITE COMPAREE DE L'UTILISATION DE LA GLOBULINE ANTI-ULCEREUSE ET DE LA PENICILLINE POUR LE TRAITEMENT DU PROCESSUS INFECTIEUX DE L'ANTHRAX. IL A ETE ETABLI, QUE LA PENICILLINE CONSERVE SON EFFICACITE, ET QUE LA GLOBULINE ANTI-ULCEREUSE PRESENTE UNE REDUCTION CONSIDERABLE DE SON EFFICACITE DANS LES CONDITIONS DE L'ORGANISME IRRADIE

**13/9/1**
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)


15765885 PMID: 14734189
**Treatment of anthrax infection with combination of ciprofloxacin and antibodies to protective antigen of Bacillus anthracis.**
Karginov Vladimir A; Robinson Tanisha M; Riemenschneider Jenny; Golding Basil; Kennedy Michael; Shiloach Joseph; Alibek Ken
Advanced Biosystems, Inc., 10900 University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110, USA. vladimir.karginov@analex.com
FEMS immunology and medical microbiology (Netherlands) Jan 15 2004, 40 (1) p71-4, ISSN 0928-8244 Journal Code: 9315554
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Currently there is no effective treatment for inhalational anthrax beyond administration of antibiotics shortly after exposure. There is need for new, safe and effective treatments to supplement traditional antibiotic therapy. Our study was based on the premise that simultaneous inhibition of lethal toxin action with **antibodies** and blocking of bacterial growth by antibiotics will be beneficial for the treatment of anthrax. In this study, we tested the effects of a combination treatment using purified rabbit or sheep anti-protective antigen (PA) **antibodies** and the antibiotic ciprofloxacin in a rodent anthrax model. In mice infected with a dose of Bacillus anthracis Sterne strain corresponding to 10 LD(50), antibiotic treatment with ciprofloxacin alone only cured 50% of infected animals. Administration of anti-PA **IgG** in combination with ciprofloxacin produced 90-100% survival. These data indicate that a combination of antibiotic/ **immunoglobulin** therapy is more effective than antibiotic treatment alone in a rodent anthrax model.
Tags: Female; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
Descriptors: **Anthrax** --therapy--TH; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial --therapeutic use--TU; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; *Ciprofloxacin --therapeutic use--TU; *Immunization, Passive; Animals; Anthrax --drug therapy--DT; Anti-Infective Agents--therapeutic use--TU; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--administration and dosage--AD; Bacillus anthracis--drug effects --DE; Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Mice; Rabbits; Recombinant Proteins--immunology--IM; Sheep
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anti-Infective Agents); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial) ; 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 0 (anthrax toxin); 85721-33-1 (Ciprofloxacin)
Record Date Created: 20040121
Record Date Completed: 20040305

**13/9/2**
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)


11916649 PMID: 12114612
**Microbiology. A binding contract for anthrax.**
Bull James J; Parrish Colin R
Section of Integrative Biology and Institute for Cellular and Molecular Biology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712, USA. bull@bull.biosci.utexas.edu
Science (United States) Jul 12 2002, 297 (5579) p201-2, ISSN 1095-9203 Journal Code: 0404511
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Tags: Human
Descriptors: **Antibodies** , Bacterial--immunology--IM; *Antitoxins

--immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology--IM; *Bacterial Toxins --immunology--IM; Animals; Anthrax--prevention and control--PC; **Anthrax** --therapy--TH; Anthrax Vaccines--adverse effects--AE; Anthrax Vaccines --immunology--IM; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--genetics--GE; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--metabolism--ME; **Antibodies** , Bacterial--therapeutic use--TU; **Antibody** Affinity; Antigen- **Antibody** Complex--blood--BL; Antitoxins --genetics--GE; Antitoxins--metabolism--ME; Antitoxins--therapeutic use --TU; Bacterial Toxins--metabolism--ME; Bacterial Toxins--toxicity--TO; Bioterrorism; Drug Industry; Escherichia coli--genetics--GE; Genetic Engineering; Immunization, Passive; Macrophages, Alveolar--metabolism--ME; Peptide Library; Rats; Receptors, Peptide--metabolism--ME; Recombinant Proteins

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antigen-Antibody Complex); 0 (Antitoxins); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Peptide Library); 0 (Receptors, Peptide); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 0 (anthrax toxin); 0 (anthrax toxin receptors)

Record Date Created: 20020712

Record Date Completed: 20020802

**13/9/3**

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)



11646182 PMID: 11823609

**Anthrax. 'Borrowed immunity' may save future victims.**

Enserink Martin

Science (United States) Feb 1 2002, 295 (5556) p777, ISSN 1095-9203 Journal Code: 0404511

Document type: News

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: **Anthrax** --therapy--TH; *Anthrax Vaccines--immunology--IM; * **Antibodies** , Bacterial--immunology--IM; *Bacillus anthracis--immunology --IM; *Bacterial Toxins--immunology--IM; *Immunization, Passive; Animals; **Antibodies** , Monoclonal--immunology--IM; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S.); Military Personnel; United States; United States Food and Drug Administration; Vaccination

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anthrax Vaccines); 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (anthrax toxin)

Record Date Created: 20020201

Record Date Completed: 20020220

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2004/Jun W2
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp.
***File 155: Medline has been reloaded. Accession numbers**
have changed. Please see HELP NEWS 154 for details.

| Set | Items | Description |
|---|---|---|

?e gammaglobulin

| Ref | Items | Index-term |
|---|---|---|
| E1 | 1 | GAMMAGLOBULIINIHOITO |
| E2 | 1 | GAMMAGLOBULIM |
| E3 | 1364 | *GAMMAGLOBULIN |
| E4 | 32 | GAMMAGLOBULINA |
| E5 | 9 | GAMMAGLOBULINAEMIA |
| E6 | 1 | GAMMAGLOBULINAEMIC |
| E7 | 2 | GAMMAGLOBULINAMI |
| E8 | 2 | GAMMAGLOBULINAMIE |
| E9 | 1 | GAMMAGLOBULINANTIKORPERBILDUNG |
| E10 | 1 | GAMMAGLOBULINAPPLIKATION |
| E11 | 12 | GAMMAGLOBULINAS |
| E12 | 1 | GAMMAGLOBULINBEHANDLING |

Enter P or PAGE for more
?e anthraxp

| Ref | Items | Index-term |
|---|---|---|
| E1 | 2 | ANTHRAXINE |
| E2 | 1 | ANTHRAXMENINGITIS |
| E3 | 0 | *ANTHRAXP |
| E4 | 5 | ANTHRAZEN |
| E5 | 1 | ANTHRAZENDION |
| E6 | 2 | ANTHRAZENE |
| E7 | 1 | ANTHRAZENEOILAEROSOLS |
| E8 | 1 | ANTHRAZINE |
| E9 | 1 | ANTHRAZIT |
| E10 | 1 | ANTHRAZITNUSS |
| E11 | 1 | ANTHRAZOLONE |
| E12 | 4 | ANTHRAZYKLIN |

Enter P or PAGE for more
?e anthrax

| Ref | Items | RT | Index-term |
|---|---|---|---|
| E1 | 1 | | ANTHRATHIOPHENE |
| E2 | 1 | | ANTHRAUFIN |
| E3 | 2557 | 2 | *ANTHRAX |
| E4 | 15 | | ANTHRAX --BLOOD --BL |
| E5 | 6 | | ANTHRAX --CEREBROSPINAL FLUID --CF |
| E6 | 8 | | ANTHRAX --CLASSIFICATION --CL |
| E7 | 64 | | ANTHRAX --COMPLICATIONS --CO |
| E8 | 416 | | ANTHRAX --DIAGNOSIS --DI |
| E9 | 276 | | ANTHRAX --DRUG THERAPY --DT |
| E10 | 7 | | ANTHRAX --ECONOMICS --EC |
| E11 | 6 | | ANTHRAX --ENZYMOLOGY --EN |
| E12 | 383 | | ANTHRAX --EPIDEMIOLOGY --EP |

Enter P or PAGE for more
?p

| Ref | Items | Index-term |
|---|---|---|
| E13 | 1 | ANTHRAX --ETHNOLOGY --EH |
| E14 | 101 | ANTHRAX --ETIOLOGY --ET |
| E15 | 15 | ANTHRAX --GENETICS --GE |
| E16 | 100 | ANTHRAX --HISTORY --HI |
| E17 | 140 | ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM |
| E18 | 18 | ANTHRAX --METABOLISM --ME |

```
E19      220  ANTHRAX --MICROBIOLOGY --MI
E20       45  ANTHRAX --MORTALITY --MO
E21        7  ANTHRAX --NURSING --NU
E22      109  ANTHRAX --PATHOLOGY --PA
E23       55  ANTHRAX --PHYSIOPATHOLOGY --PP
E24      576  ANTHRAX --PREVENTION AND CONTROL --PC

          Enter P or PAGE for more
?p

Ref    Items   RT  Index-term
E25       18       ANTHRAX --PSYCHOLOGY --PX
E26       11       ANTHRAX --RADIOGRAPHY --RA
E27        1       ANTHRAX --RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING --RI
E28       15       ANTHRAX --SURGERY --SU
E29      112       ANTHRAX --THERAPY --TH
E30      224       ANTHRAX --TRANSMISSION --TM
E31        1       ANTHRAX --ULTRASONOGRAPHY --US
E32      242       ANTHRAX --VETERINARY --VE
E33      349       ANTHRAX TOXIN
E34       23       ANTHRAX TOXIN RECEPTORS
E35      158    3  ANTHRAX VACCINES
E36       42       ANTHRAX VACCINES --ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE -

          Enter P or PAGE for more
?s e3-e36
            2557  ANTHRAX
              15  ANTHRAX --BLOOD --BL
               6  ANTHRAX --CEREBROSPINAL FLUID --CF
               8  ANTHRAX --CLASSIFICATION --CL
              64  ANTHRAX --COMPLICATIONS --CO
             416  ANTHRAX --DIAGNOSIS --DI
             276  ANTHRAX --DRUG THERAPY --DT
               7  ANTHRAX --ECONOMICS --EC
               6  ANTHRAX --ENZYMOLOGY --EN
             383  ANTHRAX --EPIDEMIOLOGY --EP
               1  ANTHRAX --ETHNOLOGY --EH
             101  ANTHRAX --ETIOLOGY --ET
              15  ANTHRAX --GENETICS --GE
             100  ANTHRAX --HISTORY --HI
             140  ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM
              18  ANTHRAX --METABOLISM --ME
             220  ANTHRAX --MICROBIOLOGY --MI
              45  ANTHRAX --MORTALITY --MO
               7  ANTHRAX --NURSING --NU
             109  ANTHRAX --PATHOLOGY --PA
              55  ANTHRAX --PHYSIOPATHOLOGY --PP
             576  ANTHRAX --PREVENTION AND CONTROL --PC
              18  ANTHRAX --PSYCHOLOGY --PX
              11  ANTHRAX --RADIOGRAPHY --RA
               1  ANTHRAX --RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING --RI
              15  ANTHRAX --SURGERY --SU
             112  ANTHRAX --THERAPY --TH
             224  ANTHRAX --TRANSMISSION --TM
               1  ANTHRAX --ULTRASONOGRAPHY --US
             242  ANTHRAX --VETERINARY --VE
             349  ANTHRAX TOXIN
              23  ANTHRAX TOXIN RECEPTORS
             158  ANTHRAX VACCINES
              42  ANTHRAX VACCINES --ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE -
      S1    2557  E3-E36
?s e29
      S2     112  'ANTHRAX --THERAPY --TH'
?s e17
      S3     140  'ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
?p
```

```
Ref    Items  Index-term
E37       52  ANTHRAX VACCINES --ADVERSE EFFECTS --AE
E38        1  ANTHRAX VACCINES --AGONISTS --AG
E39        1  ANTHRAX VACCINES --ANALYSIS --AN
E40        2  ANTHRAX VACCINES --CHEMISTRY --CH
E41        3  ANTHRAX VACCINES --CONTRAINDICATIONS --CT
E42        6  ANTHRAX VACCINES --ECONOMICS --EC
E43        5  ANTHRAX VACCINES --GENETICS --GE
E44        4  ANTHRAX VACCINES --HISTORY --HI
E45       37  ANTHRAX VACCINES --IMMUNOLOGY --IM
E46        2  ANTHRAX VACCINES --ISOLATION AND PURIFICATION
E47        1  ANTHRAX VACCINES --PHARMACOLOGY --PD
E48        5  ANTHRAX VACCINES --STANDARDS --ST

          Enter P or PAGE for more
?s e45
      S4      37  'ANTHRAX VACCINES --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
?p

Ref    Items  Index-term
E49        5  ANTHRAX VACCINES --SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION --S
E50       14  ANTHRAX VACCINES --THERAPEUTIC USE --TU
?p

Ref    Items  Index-term
E1        14  ANTHRAX VACCINES --THERAPEUTIC USE --TU
E2         1  ANTHRAX VACCINES --TOXICITY --TO
E3         1  ANTHRAXBACILLUS
E4         1  ANTHRAXGATE
E5         1  ANTHRAXIC
E6        21  ANTHRAXIN
E7         2  ANTHRAXINE
E8         1  ANTHRAXMENINGITIS
E9         5  ANTHRAZEN
E10        1  ANTHRAZENDION
E11        2  ANTHRAZENE
E12        1  ANTHRAZENEOILAEROSOLS

          Enter P or PAGE for more
?s anthrax?
      S5    2558  ANTHRAX?
?ds

Set     Items   Description
S1       2557   E3-E36
S2        112   'ANTHRAX --THERAPY --TH'
S3        140   'ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S4         37   'ANTHRAX VACCINES --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S5       2558   ANTHRAX?
?e gammaglobul

Ref    Items  Index-term
E1         1  GAMMAGLOBLINEMIA
E2         1  GAMMAGLOBUIN
E3         0 *GAMMAGLOBUL
E4         1  GAMMAGLOBULIINIHOITO
E5         1  GAMMAGLOBULIM
E6      1364  GAMMAGLOBULIN
E7        32  GAMMAGLOBULINA
E8         9  GAMMAGLOBULINAEMIA
E9         1  GAMMAGLOBULINAEMIC
E10        2  GAMMAGLOBULINAMI
E11        2  GAMMAGLOBULINAMIE
E12        1  GAMMAGLOBULINANTIKORPERBILDUNG

          Enter P or PAGE for more
?s e2 or e3 or e4 or e5 or e6
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```
               1  GAMMAGLOBUIN
               0  GAMMAGLOBUL
               1  GAMMAGLOBULIINIHOITO
               1  GAMMAGLOBULIM
            1364  GAMMAGLOBULIN
      S6    1366  'GAMMAGLOBUIN' OR 'GAMMAGLOBUL' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIINIHOIT0'
                  OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIM' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIN'
?e igg

Ref   Items   RT  Index-term
E1        1       IGF56
E2        1       IGF633
E3    79209    1 *IGG
E4     4659       IGG //RECEPTORS, (RECEPTORS, IGG)
E5        1       IGG AUTOANTIBODY BINDING DETERMINANT
E6      713    3  IGG DEFICIENCY
E7       28       IGG DEFICIENCY --BLOOD --BL
E8        1       IGG DEFICIENCY --CEREBROSPINAL FLUID --CF
E9        7       IGG DEFICIENCY --CHEMICALLY INDUCED --CI
E10       7       IGG DEFICIENCY --CLASSIFICATION --CL
E11      93       IGG DEFICIENCY --COMPLICATIONS --CO
E12       1       IGG DEFICIENCY --CONGENITAL --CN

          Enter P or PAGE for more
?s e3
      S7   79209  'IGG'
?e e3

Ref   Items Type  RT  Index-term
R1    79209        1 *IGG
R2    79427   X   15  IMMUNOGLOBULIN G
?s r1-r2
           79209  IGG
           79427  IMMUNOGLOBULIN G
      S8  118366  R1-R2
?e ivig

Ref   Items   RT  Index-term
E1        1       IVIEWGT
E2        2       IVIFDC
E3     1763    1 *IVIG
E4        1       IVIGA
E5       75       IVIGG
E6        1       IVIGGMA
E7        1       IVIGHD
E8        1       IVIGJY
E9        8       IVIGM
E10       1       IVIGMEDIATED
E11      48       IVIGS
E12       1       IVIGTUT

          Enter P or PAGE for more
?s e3 or e5 or e11
            1763  IVIG
              75  IVIGG
              48  IVIGS
      S9    1835  'IVIG' OR 'IVIGG' OR 'IVIGS'
?p

Ref   Items  Index-term
E13       2  IVII
E14       1  IVIII
E15      48  IVIM
E16       1  IVIMEDS
E17       3  IVIMS
E18       4  IVIN
E19       1  IVING
```

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E20        1  IVINHEIMA
E21        2  IVINHEMA
E22        2  IVINS
E23        1  IVINTERNALIZING
E24        1  IVION

          Enter P or PAGE for more
?s e10
     S10       1  'IVIGMEDIATED'
?e igiv

Ref    Items  Index-term
E1         1  IGITL
E2         1  IGITUR
E3       151 *IGIV
E4         1  IGIVHD
E5         4  IGIVS
E6         1  IGI2
E7         7  IGJ
E8         2  IGJC
E9        18  IGJEN
E10        1  IGJENNOM
E11       25  IGJH
E12        1  IGJHDNA

          Enter P or PAGE for more
?s e3 or e4 or e5
             151  IGIV
               1  IGIVHD
               4  IGIVS
     S11     154  'IGIV' OR 'IGIVHD' OR 'IGIVS'
?ds

Set     Items   Description
S1       2557   E3-E36
S2        112   'ANTHRAX --THERAPY --TH'
S3        140   'ANTHRAX --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S4         37   'ANTHRAX VACCINES --IMMUNOLOGY --IM'
S5       2558   ANTHRAX?
S6       1366   'GAMMAGLOBUIN' OR 'GAMMAGLOBUL' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIINIHOITO' -
            OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIM' OR 'GAMMAGLOBULIN'
S7      79209   'IGG'
S8     118366   R1-R2
S9       1835   'IVIG' OR 'IVIGG' OR 'IVIGS'
S10         1   'IVIGMEDIATED'
S11       154   'IGIV' OR 'IGIVHD' OR 'IGIVS'
?s (s6 or s7 or s8 or s9 or s10 or s11) or immunoglob? or antibod?
           1366  S6
          79209  S7
         118366  S8
           1835  S9
              1  S10
            154  S11
         213753  IMMUNOGLOB?
         647792  ANTIBOD?
     S12 749768  (S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11) OR IMMUNOGLOB? OR
                 ANTIBOD?
?s s12 and s2
         749768  S12
            112  S2
     S13      3  S12 AND S2
```

First Hit

L1: Entry 5 of 10 File: DWPI Nov 27, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-497757
DERWENT-WEEK: 200044


TITLE: Method of maintenance of anthrax vaccine strain sti-1

INVENTOR: AMOSOV M YU,; KOZHUKHOV, V V ; SEROGLAZOV, V V ; STROCHKOV YU, I

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: MICROBIOLOGY RES INST (MICRR)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997RU-0115504 (September 15, 1997)

Search Selected | Search ALL | Clear

PATENT-FAMILY:

| | PUB-NO | PUB-DATE | LANGUAGE | PAGES | MAIN-IPC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | RU 2142009 C1 | November 27, 1999 | | 000 | C12N001/20 |

APPLICATION-DATA:

| PUB-NO | APPL-DATE | APPL-NO | DESCRIPTOR |
|---|---|---|---|
| RU 2142009C1 | September 15, 1997 | 1997RU-0115504 | |

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 39/07; C12 N 1/20; C12 N 1/20; C12 R 1:07

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2142009C
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Invention relates to the production of stable vaccine antianthrax preparations of the high quality. Microbic population is passaged through the body of susceptible animal, analyzed culture is sown on an agar medium containing an antianthrax globulin. Medium ensures to detect toxin-forming clones. Clones are detected under the full value control of the most immunologically important determinants pag, lef, cya by method of polymerase chain reaction. Invention ensures to obtain homogeneous and high-immunogenic cultures by indices of toxin formation determinants from heterogeneous cultures of the vaccine strain STI-1 of decreased immunogenicity and to prevent possible increase of dissociation of properties of cultures at frequent resowing under nonselective conditions.

USE - Medicine, microbiology.

ADVANTAGE - Improved method of maintenance.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2142009C
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 C06 D16
CPI-CODES: B11-C09; C11-C09; D05-A02C; D05-H07;

First Hit

L1: Entry 3 of 10 File: DWPI Oct 27, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-105960
DERWENT-WEEK: 200411


TITLE: Treating generalized form of anthrax infection

INVENTOR: AMOSOV M YU,; DARMOV, I V ; FOMENKOVA, T N ; KOZHUKHOV, V V ; MASLOV, A V ; PIMENOV, E V ; SEROGLAZOV, V V

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: DEFENCE MIN MICROBIOLOGY RES INST (DEFER)

PRIORITY-DATA: 2002RU-0105559 (March 1, 2002)

Search Selected | Search ALL | Clear

PATENT-FAMILY:

| | PUB-NO | PUB-DATE | LANGUAGE | PAGES | MAIN-IPC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | RU 2214834 C1 | October 27, 2003 | | 000 | A61K039/07 |

APPLICATION-DATA:

| PUB-NO | APPL-DATE | APPL-NO | DESCRIPTOR |
|---|---|---|---|
| RU 2214834C1 | March 1, 2002 | 2002RU-0105559 | |

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 39/07; A61 K 39/40; A61 P 31/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2214834C
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - One should daily introduce an antibacterial preparation in combination with a serumal preparation. As antibacterial preparation one should apply antibiotics of wide spectrum of action and as serumal one - F(ab)2-fragment of antianthrax immunoglobulin antibodies and, additionally, immunomodulator. Moreover, the antibiotic is daily introduced in a daily dosage being equivalent to a man-dose, and F(ab)2-fragment of antianthrax immunoglobulin antibodies is injected daily daily intravenously in a daily dose being equivalent to a man-dose, and as immunomodulator polyoxidonium is daily applied in a daily dose being equivalent to a man-dose either intramuscularly or intravenously; all preparations are injected until clinical signs of disease disappear.

USE - Used in medicine.

ADVANTAGE - Higher efficiency and safety of therapy.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2214834C
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 D16 K02
CPI-CODES: B04-G08; B14-A01; D05-H11; K02-A;

First Hit

L1: Entry 2 of 10 File: DWPI Oct 27, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-105961
DERWENT-WEEK: 200411


TITLE: Dry equine anti-anthrax globulin

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PATENT-ASSIGNEE: DEFENCE MIN MICROBIOLOGY RES INST (DEFER)

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001RU-0133695 (December 17, 2001)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

| | PUB-NO | PUB-DATE | LANGUAGE | PAGES | MAIN-IPC |
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| ☐ | RU 2214836 C2 | October 27, 2003 | | 000 | A61K039/40 |

APPLICATION-DATA:

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| RU 2214836C2 | December 17, 2001 | 2001RU-0133695 | |

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 39/07; A61 K 39/40

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2214836C
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - To obtain a dry equine anti-anthrax globulin, a sterile solution of polyglukin (0.5-5%) and saccharose (7.0-7.5%) is introduced into a sterile 10.0-11.0% solution of immunoactive gamma- and beta-globulin fractions isolated from equine serumal proteins. The substance obtained is poured into ampoules of 10 ml per 5 ml to be frozen in a dryer chamber TG - 16.50 at -40 plus or minus 5 deg. C for 4 plus or minus 1 hour. Drying is carried out for 30 plus or minus 2 hours upto 25 plus or minus 2 deg. C.

USE - Used in biotechnology and immunology, to stabilize the physico-chemical and immunobiological properties of anti-anthrax globulin.

ADVANTAGE - The process has higher efficiency and enables an increase in the expiry date of a ready-to-use medicinal form of anti-anthrax globulin and provide it in reserve in case of anthrax infection in people.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: RU 2214836C
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 D16 K02
CPI-CODES: B04-G07; D05-H11; K02-A;